UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25151
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on the situation in Angola issued by the European Community and its member States on 22 January 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on Angola

The Community and its member States deplore the outbreak of widespread and fierce fighting in Angola and the heavy losses of human lives incurred. They appeal strongly to the Government and to UNITA to bring an end to the fighting, which constitutes a serious set-back for the peace process that culminated in the free and fair elections of September 1992. They also appeal to the countries in the region to refrain from any act that could contribute to an internationalization of the present conflict in Angola.

A solution to Angola's problem cannot be found on the battleground. A general cease-fire is the first and immediate requirement. On this basis they regret the refusal by UNITA to attend a meeting of military leaders due to have taken place in Addis Ababa last week thus jeopardizing the efforts of the Special Representative of the United Nations, the Secretary-General and the observers to the peace process and they urge UNITA to reconsider that decision.

The Community and its member States reiterate their earlier appeals to the parties, in particular UNITA, to abide by the results of the elections, observe the Bicesse Peace Accords and resume the demobilization process. In this context, they urge the President of Angola and the UNITA leader to respond positively to the United Nations Secretary-General's call for an early meeting between them.

The Community and its member States consider that the United Nations should continue to play a key role in restoring and maintaining peace in Angola. They look forward to the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on the future role of UNAVEM. In the light of this report, the United Nations Security Council should consider the role and mandate of UNAVEM and the possibilities of strengthening the United Nations involvement in the peace process. However, it must be underlined that cessation of hostilities and genuine willingness to reopen the political dialogue are prerequisites for a meaningful United Nations contribution.

The Community and its member States reiterate their readiness to provide humanitarian assistance to Angola and, once the peace has been restored, to contribute to programmes of reconstruction.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25051**
29 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 3 January 1993 from Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, replying to the letter dated 27 December 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council.

I request you to have the annexed letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

** Second reissue for technical reasons.

93-06414 4014e (E) 010293

010293

/...

Annex

Letter dated 3 January 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the note dated 27 December 1992 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, which contains a number of allegations aimed at prejudicing Egypt's sovereignty over its territory, I wish, first of all, to convey the concern of the Government and people of Egypt for the historic relations that link the peoples of Egypt and the Sudan and their keen desire to deal with any problem or dispute that may arise, in order to maintain these relations and ties within a framework of the safeguarding of rights in accordance with the existing agreements and respect for the obligations arising out of commitments made.

The Sudanese Government has, in recent times, persisted in stirring up a number of problems for non-objective ends that are at variance with the nature of the relations that link the two fraternal peoples - I almost say the single people - in ways that might be interpreted as the exploitation beyond reasonable measure of the feelings of brotherhood and friendship harboured by the Egyptian people for the fraternal Sudanese people.

The note dated 27 December 1992 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan referred to certain so-called "measures" in the Halayib area located north of the international boundary between Egypt and the Sudan and, in its conclusion, requested that Council members should be informed of these developments, which were described as threatening the security and territorial integrity of the area, and that the President of the Security Council should make efforts to restore the situation to its former state.

In this connection, and in order to set the matter straight, I wish to submit to you the following facts:

I. Article I of the Agreement of 19 January 1899 signed by the Government of Egypt and the Government of Britain, as the two administrators of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, clearly and unambiguously demarcated the Sudan's northern international boundary with Egypt as follows:

> "The word 'Soudan' in this Agreement means all the territories south of the 22nd parallel of latitude ..."

The representatives of the Egyptian and British Governments signed the Agreement at that time, and this Agreement has to this date remained the sole international document that defines the international boundary between the Sudan and Egypt. This Agreement has not been amended, except by the Supplementary Agreement on the status of the port of Suakin, signed by the representatives of Egypt and Britain on 10 July 1899.

II. On 26 March 1899 and 4 November 1902, the Egyptian Minister of the Interior issued two ministerial decrees placing some of the areas inside the Egyptian international boundary north of the 22nd parallel under Sudanese administration and placing some of the areas inside the Sudanese boundary south of the 22nd parallel under Egyptian administration. That was for humanitarian reasons relating to tribes dispersed on both sides of the international boundary between the two countries and was without prejudice to that line and its status. The Minister of the Interior stated that the goal was to demarcate the areas of the Arab tribes of Egypt and the Sudan for the purpose of administrative work, which emphasizes the provisional administrative nature of these arrangements. Moreover, the person who issued these decisions and the person entrusted with their implementation - the administrator of Aswan - were Egyptian government officials (at that time).

Subsequently, in 1907, an Egyptian amendment to the decree of the Egyptian Minister of the Interior of 1902 was issued, terminating the presence of the Sudanese administration in some of the territory included under the decree of the Minister of the Interior of 1902, and this was, in fact, implemented.

III. Egypt has exercised its sovereignty uninterruptedly over the administrative area north of the 22nd parallel from the signing of the 1899 Agreement up to the present, and this exercise of sovereignty has assumed numerous forms, principally the following:

1. An Egyptian security and administrative presence in the area in all forms.

2. Egypt's responsibility for granting concessions for drilling for minerals in the area to Egyptian and Sudanese companies alike, in addition to Egypt's engagement in mining activities in the area from 1915 up to the present and the establishment of a nature reserve for the protection of plant and animal life there.

3. The official maps of Egypt, from the signature of the Agreement up to the present, show that the 22nd parallel represents the international boundary line between Egypt and the Sudan.

IV. When the Sudan provoked the first crisis concerning the Egyptian-Sudanese boundary in 1958, Egypt agreed, out of concern for relations between the two fraternal countries, to postpone discussion of the problem until such time as conditions in the fraternal Sudan permitted, taking into consideration the Sudanese Government's undertakings not to take the participation of the Sudanese present in the area in the Sudanese elections of 1958 as evidence confirming its sovereignty over those areas. However, contrary to what was stated in the letter of the Sudanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Egypt did not withdraw any forces from this area. They are actually border guard forces and are stationed on the international boundary between Egypt and the Sudan on a permanent basis.

The circumstances that led to the raising of the problem once again in 1991 was the granting by the Sudanese Government of a petroleum drilling concession in the administrative district to a Canadian company. That is what the Government of Egypt protested against at the time, and the protest caused the Sudanese Government to withdraw the permit granted to the Canadian company.

V. Following the raising of the question of Halayib anew by the Sudanese Government, the Government of Egypt responded to the Sudan's request for the holding of talks through a Joint Commission of the two countries to deal with this question in a friendly atmosphere and within the framework of the historic relations between the two fraternal countries and sent a delegation to Khartoum in March 1992 to participate in the first meeting of the Commission.

The Commission's second meeting was held at Cairo in October 1992, and Egypt was ready to send its representatives to Khartoum to attend the third meeting. However, while awaiting the invitation of the Sudanese side to convene this meeting in January 1993, Egypt was surprised by the Sudanese Government's submission to you of its note. Egypt considers this a pretext for the Sudan to cease participation in the work of the Joint Commission aimed at settling differences directly and by friendly means.

VI. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers that the reference in the recent note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to "blatant aggression committed by the Egyptian forces that infiltrated ... on 9 December 1992" is unacceptable. Never, at any time, has there been an Egyptian presence in Sudanese territory south of the 22nd parallel. The Sudan's allegations that "Halayib governorate" is Sudanese territory rests on no legal, historical or factual basis. These allegations, in reality, reveal the Sudan's intentions to turn specific administrative functions entrusted to it pursuant to decrees issued by the Egyptian Minister of the Interior into permanent occupation and annexation of territory that belongs to Egypt legally and historically.

I wish to emphasize that the Egyptian presence within the Egyptian international boundaries north of the 22nd parallel in the above-mentioned area is normal and is a manifestation of Egypt's exercise of sovereignty over its territory, for the purpose of protecting that boundary from any attempts at breaching it, particularly on the part of terrorist elements, whose activity has been on the increase in recent times and could present a threat to the peace and security of the area.

Egypt's position has been and remains to affirm the necessity of discussing any difference with the Sudan within the framework of full commitment to the provisions and principles of international law and of the covenants and agreements endorsed by the two parties.

We build our relations with all States on a basis of reciprocal respect, non-intervention in internal affairs and observance of the norms and principles of good-neighbourliness. Egypt, for its part, will spare no effort to preserve the well-established and long-standing relations with its fraternal neighbour, the Sudan.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Arab Republic of Egypt

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25152
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 781 (1992), I have the honour to present the following information concerning gross violations of the said resolution by Serbian and Montenegrin forces received by the Mission from the Chief of the Air Defence Command of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo.

On 7 January 1993, two Jastreb-21 fixed-wing aircraft (J-21s) carried out bombing missions against the villages of Potocari and Glogovi, and in turn attached the fleeing civilians of said villages with machine-gun fire.

On 10 January, two J-21s carried out two bombing missions over the region of Srebrenica.

On 11 January, two J-21s carried out bombing missions over the city centre of Srebrenica, as well as the Sase mine and the village of Glogovi in the Srebrenica region.

On 12 January, two J-21s carried out bombing missions over the village of Potocari in the Srebrenica region.

On 15 January, two J-21s carried out bombing missions against the city centre of Srebrenica, using DAB bombs.

On 20 January, two J-21s carried out bombing missions against the towns of Osata and Kragljivivode in the Srebrenica region, killing 8 and wounding 11 civilians.

In all of the above violations, the aggressor aircraft took off from the Ponikve Air Base near Titove Uzice in the Republic of Serbia.

Between 18 and 21 January, MI-8 helicopters carried out 14 missions, ferrying troops and munitions towards the town of Majevica in the Brcko region.

An unspecified number of MI-8 helicopters were also recorded during this time period heading towards the town of Zavidovici-Banovici in the Brcko region.

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, acting under paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 781 (1992), requests the Council "to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban".

May I request your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25153
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ESTONIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Estonia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that there are no petroleum or petroleum products or funds of the Government of Iraq, or its State bodies, corporations or agencies, that represent the proceeds of sale of Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products under the jurisdiction of the Government of Estonia.

93-04702 3688c (E) 250193

250193

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25154
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of His Excellency Mr. Radoje Kontic, Vice-President of the Federal Government.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1993 from the Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Allow me to express my gratitude for the urgency with which you have taken up the problem of the aggression of the Republic of Croatia against the United Nations protected areas - the Republic of Serbian Krajina for consideration in the Security Council, but to our great disappointment your warnings have not borne fruit. It was as though the reaction of the Security Council meant an encouragement for the Republic of Croatia to expand its military operations thus threatening to provoke conflicts in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Balkans of such proportions that escape any control.

Instead of withdrawing to their original positions, the Croatian forces have reinforced their troops with additional forces, tanks and heavy artillery. They are again inflicting suffering on the innocent civilian population, causing the destruction of Serbian settlements, while columns of refugees are again forced to leave their homes. The 500 civilians and about 150 members of the militia who were killed, as well as the hundreds of wounded on the Serbian side, speak convincingly of the proportions of the aggression.

The current aggression is in violation of the Vance Plan and the decisions of the London Conference, as well as the peace negotiation process in Geneva. It also endangers the decisions of the Security Council and violates the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such represents a direct challenge to both the Security Council and the international community. This aggression demands an urgent reaction from the Security Council and the bringing of corresponding decisions which will not only demand the aggressor to withdraw from the attacked territories but also adequately punish it, as provided by the Charter, in particular its Chapter VII.

Mr. President, the population of the Republic of Serbian Krajina has already placed its trust in the United Nations. Today even the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops are no longer safe against the ruthless Croatian aggression.

I kindly ask you to exert your utmost efforts in halting the Croatian aggression against the Republic of Serbian Krajina. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a party to the Vance Plan, feels responsible to react in accordance with this plan and respond adequately to this and all similar aggressions. It is the duty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to act energetically and protect these regions and its population. In this context, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is prepared, as it has always been, to cooperate most closely with the Security Council in resisting this and all similar aggressions. In case the Security Council is unable, due to technical

reasons, to immediately undertake the necessary protection measures, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses its full readiness to put its forces at the disposal of the Security Council on the basis of the Security Council decision. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is entitled, obliged and authorized to do it, as a party to the Vance Plan.

With a view to preventing the spread of war, I ask you to convene urgently the session of the Security Council which will resolutely condemn the Croatian aggression and order the troops of the Republic of Croatia to immediately stop all military operations and withdraw to their original positions.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Radoje KONTIC
Vice-President

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25155
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the following message from His Excellency Mr. Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola, and request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 21 January 1993 from the President of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address Your Excellency, on behalf of the Government of Angola, to request that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II), which expires on 30 January 1993, in order to ensure a full implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola.

I had the opportunity, on several occasions, to discuss with Your Excellency, directly or through your Special Representative, Mrs. Margaret Anstee, the essential points regarding the attributions of the mandate of that mission for the peacetime, post-election phase in Angola.

Unfortunately, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), represented by its leader, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, has not unequivocally accepted the results of the 29 and 30 September elections, which were considered to be free and fair by the United Nations, and has restarted the war with the intent to attain power through undemocratic means.

I trust that the escalation of military action across our national territory will justify the need to update the UNAVEM mandate and to reinforce its presence in Angola, in modalities to be agreed upon, so that it can continue to participate in the efforts of the Government and the international observers to re-establish the peace process and ensure compliance with the Bicesse Accords.

(Signed) Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25156
25 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I am requesting the immediate convening of a Security Council meeting to consider the grave situation which exists in the United Nations protected areas in Croatia, and especially the attacks to which UNPROFOR personnel in these areas have been subjected.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE

93-04880 5552a (E) 250193 251093

250193

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25157
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 25 January 1993, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 25 January 1993 pursuant to paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution."

93-04860 5551a (E) 250193

250193

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/877
S/25158
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the application for admission to membership circulated in document A/47/876-S/25147 of 22 January 1993, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 25 January 1993 addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Mr. Michael Papaconstantinou (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be urgently circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 January 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece to the Secretary-General

I refer to the application for membership to the United Nations of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and I have the honour to urgently draw your attention to a Memorandum reflecting the views and position of the Government of Greece on this matter.

I would appreciate it if you could bring this letter and the Memorandum attached hereto (see appendix) to the attention of the President of the Security Council.

(Signed) Michael PAPACONSTANTINOU
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Greece

Appendix

MEMORANDUM

Concerning the application of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for admission to the United Nations

1. Greece believes that the application of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for admission to membership in the United Nations under the denomination mentioned in its application introduces an element of further destabilization of the southern Balkans both in a short and a long term perspective. Therefore, strongly objecting to this membership, Greece feels obliged to forward to the Security Council a number of pertinent considerations which point to the conclusion that the applicant should not be admitted to the U.N. prior to a settlement of certain outstanding issues, necessary for safeguarding peace and stability, as well as good neighbourly relations in the region. When such a settlement is reached Greece would not oppose F.Y.R.O.M.'s admission to the United Nations and, indeed it would be ready to extend recognition and establish co-operation with this neighbouring country.

2. In its request for admission to the United Nations the F.Y.R.O.M. includes on the one hand a purported commitment to accept and observe all obligations deriving from the United Nations Charter and, on the other, a claim that its admission to U.N. membership would contribute towards a peaceful solution of the crisis in the territory of former Yugoslavia.

3. Whereas these are welcome declarations, nevertheless, past experiences and practices, as well as the constituent acts and policies of the new republic raise serious concerns about its willingness to fulfil the obligations arising from the U.N. Charter.

4. The new republic emerged as successor to the former Yugoslav Federative Republic of Macedonia. The philosophy of its Constitution, adopted on November 17, 1991, is based, inter alia, on the principles and the constituent declarations of that federative state which were endorsed in August 1944 by the "Antifascist Assembly of the National Liberation of Macedonia" (A.S.N.O.M.). In these declarations, cited in the preamble of the Constitution, there are direct references to the

annexation of the Macedonian provinces of Greece and Bulgaria, and to the establishment eventually of a greater Macedonian state within the Yugoslav Federation (see attachment 1).

5. In the 1940's, Tito's Yugoslavia, with the "People's Republic of Macedonia" in the vanguard, tried to accomplish these aims by supporting a communist uprising in Greece (which resulted in a three-year civil war) as a means of annexing Greek Macedonia. When the annexation of Greek lands failed in 1948, efforts continued in order to undermine Greek sovereignty over Greek Macedonia by attempts to monopolize the Macedonian name, thus staking a lasting claim to Greek territories and, indeed, to Greek Macedonian heritage. It is worth recalling that this question had been on the agenda of the Security Council and the General Assembly from 1946 to 1950 under the heading "The Greek Question" (see attachment 2).

6. For forty years, such practices poisoned good neighbourly relations and stability in the region, particularly since officials of the republic continued, up to the disintegration of Yugoslavia, to express expansionist views. After the collapse of former Yugoslavia these extreme expansionist claims by nationalists in Skopje took afresh stronger impetus.

7. It is on such grounds and on such precedents that the former federative republic in Skopje proclaimed itself independent in 1991 and is now seeking admission to the United Nations.

8. Since the declaration of independence, a series of initiatives taken by the authorities of Skopje, have shown that there is a clear link and continuity of aims and actions in particular against Greece Reference has already been made to the Constitution of F.Y.R.O.M. which is based on the principles of A.S.N.O.M., of 1944. In this Constitution there are also references to the possibility of changing of borders - while F.Y.R.O.M.'s territory remains "indivisible and inalienable" (Art. 3) - and intervening in the internal affairs of neighbouring states on the pretext of issues concerning "the status and the rights" of alleged minorities (Art. 49). There are numerous indications that the expansionist propaganda aimed at the neighbouring Macedonian province of Greece continues unabated. This is shown, in particular, through the wide circulation within F.Y.R.O.M. of maps portraying a greater Macedonia i.e. incorporating parts of the territory of all its neighbouring states, and of hostile literature usurping Greek symbols and heritage. As recently as August 1992, the authorities in Skopje affixed on the new flag of the republic the emblem of the ancient Macedonian dynasty found in Greece in the tomb of King Philip II (see attachments 3, 4, 5 and 6).

9. These are just a few examples which show that at this turning point, when the applicant is seeking membership to the United Nations, its authorities have not abandoned their long cherished ambitions to claim neighbouring territories.

10. The name of a state is a symbol. Thus, the fact that the authorities in Skopje have adopted the denomination "Republic of Macedonia" for their state is of paramount significance. It is important to note that they have explicitly adopted the name of a wider geographical region extending over four neighbouring countries, with only 38.5% to be found in the territory of F.Y.R.O.M. This fact by itself clearly undermines the sovereignty of neighbouring states to their respective Macedonian regions. To be precise, 51.5% of the Macedonian geographical region is in Greece, with a population of over 2.5 million people, while the remaining 10% in other neighbouring states. Moreover, the territory of F.Y.R.O.M., with the exception of a narrow strip in the south, had never been part of historic Macedonia. Nevertheless, F.Y.R.O.M. insists on monopolizing the Macedonian name in the denomination of the state, and thus pretends to be the sole titledeed holder of a much wider geographical region. There is no doubt that the exclusive use of the Macedonian name in the republic's official denomination would be a stimulus for expansionist claims not only by present nationalist activists in Skopje but by future generations as well. After all, the name conveys in itself expansionist visions both over the land and the heritage of Macedonia through the centuries.

11. To prevent such destabilizing situations from threatening peace and good neighbourly relations in the area, the European Community, to which F.Y.R.O.M. applied for recognition, has set prerequisites for the recognition of the applicant by the Community and its member states. These prerequisites are cited in the following Security Council documents: (S/23293(17 December 1991), S/23880 (5 May 1992), S/24200 (29 June 1992), S/24960 (14 December 1992). Briefly, they stipulate that F.Y.R.O.M. should provide the necessary legal and political guarantees that it will harbor no territorial claims against Greece, that it will abstain from any hostile propaganda against this country and that it will not use the term Macedonia in the state's denomination. Unfortunately, F.Y.R.O.M has failed to comply.

12. During the past year, Greece has conveyed to Skopje, on a number of occasions, its sincere determination to proceed with the development of all round economic and political co-operation with the neighbouring republic, as soon as F.Y.R.O.M. adopted the foregoing E.C. prerequisites for recognition. Moreover, Greece has taken the initiative so that all neighbouring states of F.Y.R.O.M make public declarations recognizing and guaranteeing as inviolable their respective frontiers. Furthermore, Greece has supported E.C. initiatives to provide humanitarian and economic aid to this republic, while the Greek Prime Minister publicly extended a hand of co-operation to Skopje. In

addition, Greece has supported a recent effort by the European Community and individual members of the Community in seeking a peaceful way to settle the problem.

13. Unfortunately, the authorities of Skopje have persisted in pursuing an inflexible and uncooperative attitude by rejecting all proposals aiming at a peaceful settlement of the outstanding issues.

14. It is in the competence of the Security Council not only to resolve disputes but also to take necessary actions to prevent them as well. This is a clear case where preventive diplomacy is urgently needed. All efforts and all proposals in this direction should be explored. It should be noted that there have been cases in which application to membership has been subjected to prior fulfillment of certain conditions in the interest of peace and security.

15. Greece wishes to point out that the admission of F.Y.R.O.M. to U.N. membership prior to meeting the necessary prerequisites, and in particular abandoning the use of the denomination "Republic of Macedonia", would perpetuate and increase friction and tension and would not be conducive to peace and stability in an already troubled region. Under these circumstances, Greece regretfuily would not be able to recognize this republic.

16. Greece strongly believes in maintaining good relations and enhancing co-operation with all its neighbours while attaching primary importance to the peaceful solution of disputes arising between them. It is confident that the Security Council, as the custodian of world peace and stability will take all appropriate steps and measures for the settlement of the issue on hand, in a way to prevent developments which might impede a constructive solution through peaceful means. Finally, it expresses its readiness to offer its full support to the Security Council in its efforts towards this objective.

New York, 25 January 1993

Attachment 1

Proclamations of the Anti-Fascist Assembly of the National Liberation of Macedonia (ASNOM), Skopje, August 1944

Manifest issued at the first session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Macedonia to the people of Macedonia, 2 August 1944

Macedonians under Bulgaria and Greece,

The unification of the entire Macedonian people depends on your participation in the gigantic anti-Fascist front. Only by fighting the vile Fascist occupier will you gain your right to self-determination and to unification of the entire Macedonian people within the framework of Tito's Yugoslavia, which has become a free community of emancipated and equal peoples. May the struggle of the Macedonian Piedmont incite you to even bolder combat against the Fascist oppressors!

Proclamation to the people of Macedonia issued by the Communist Party of Macedonia, 4 August 1944

People of Macedonia!

In the course of three years of combat you have achieved your unity, developed your army and laid the basis for the federal Macedonian state. With the participation of the entire Macedonian nation in the struggle against the Fascist occupiers of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria nd Greece you will achieve unification of all parts of Macedonia, divided in 1915 and 1918 by Balkan imperialists.

Source: The University of "Cyril and Methodius", Documents on the struggle of the Macedonian people for independence and a nation-state, vol. two (Skopje, 1985).

Attachment 2

Excerpt from the 1949 Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/935)) referring to Yugoslav support of claims for the detachment of Greek Macedonia and the establishment of a unified Macedonia

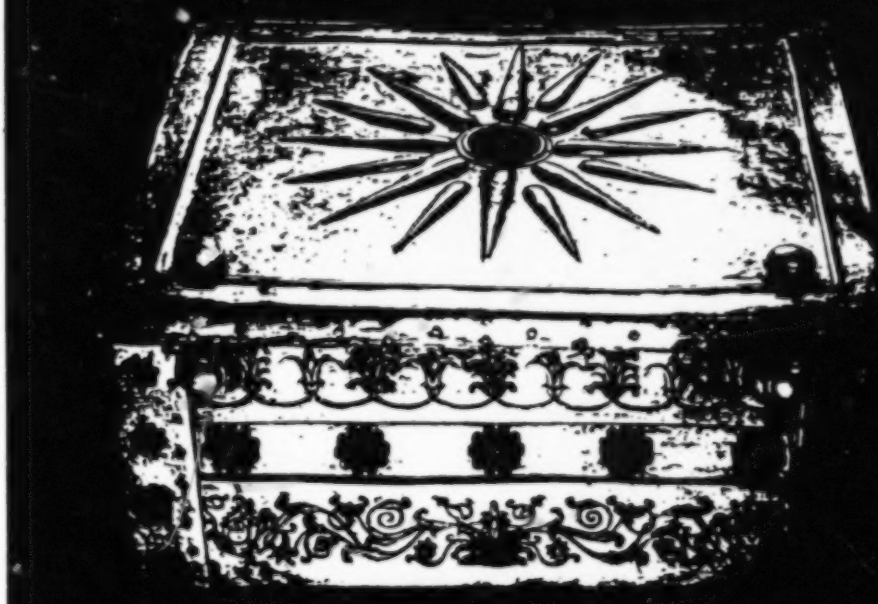
"35. In its report of 30 June 1948 to the General Assembly, the Special Committee noted certain basic issues between Greece and her three northern neighbours, many of which have been of long duration. 55/ More recently, it has taken note of certain recent developments in the Macedonian question. Radio broadcasts, newspapers and statements of public officials in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have continued to support conflicting claims for the detachment of 'Greek' or 'Aegean' Macedonia from Greece and for the establishment of a unified Macedonia in some form or another. 56/ The Special Committee also noted the statement of the Slavo-Macedonian National Liberation Front (NOF) of 3 February 1949, favouring the 'union of Macedonia' as an 'independent and equal Macedonian State' within 'the confederation of democratic Balkan peoples'. 57/"

"55/ For a brief survey, see A/574, paragraphs 63 to 65; A/644, paragraphs 7 to 8.

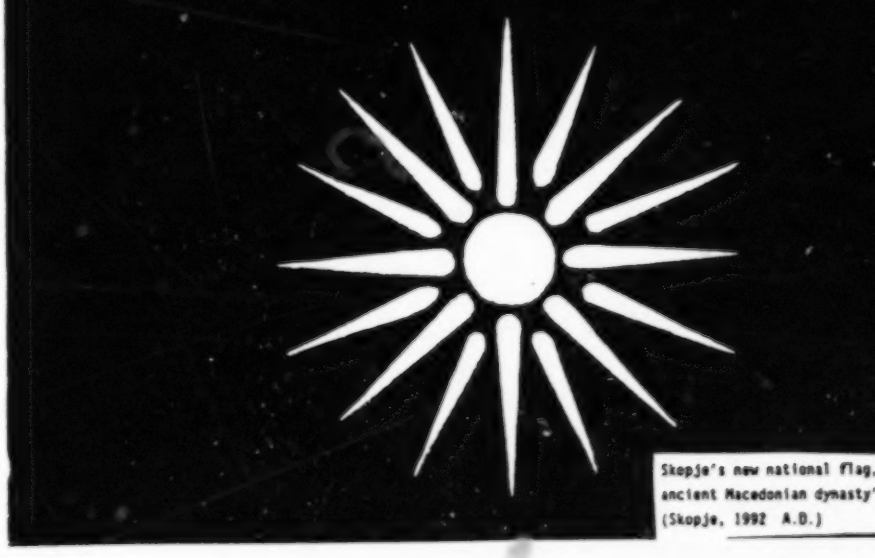
"56/ The United Nations Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents was unable to clarify the attitude of the Governments of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia as to the problem of a 'unified Macedonia' during March-April 1947. See S/AC.4/PV.70, pages 1 to 10; S/AC.4/146, S/AC.4/174, S/AC.4/175, S/AC.4/192, S/AC.4/194. For recent statements see that of Premier Dimitrov, 18 December 1948, IV, Free Bulgaria, 1 (1 January 1949), pages 3 to 11, part VI, and For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy, No. 28 (1 January 1949); Vice-Premier Moshe Pijade, Borba, 6 March 1949; Premier Lazar Kulishevsky, 10 April 1949, A/AC.16/662, annex I, pages 1 to 4; V. Poptomov, 'Political Provocateurs'. For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy, No. 12 (39), 15 June 1949.

"57/ On 28 March 1949, the Second NOF Congress reaffirmed the 'right' of the 'Slavo-Macedonian' people of Greek Macedonia to decide as to their state existence.

Attachment 3



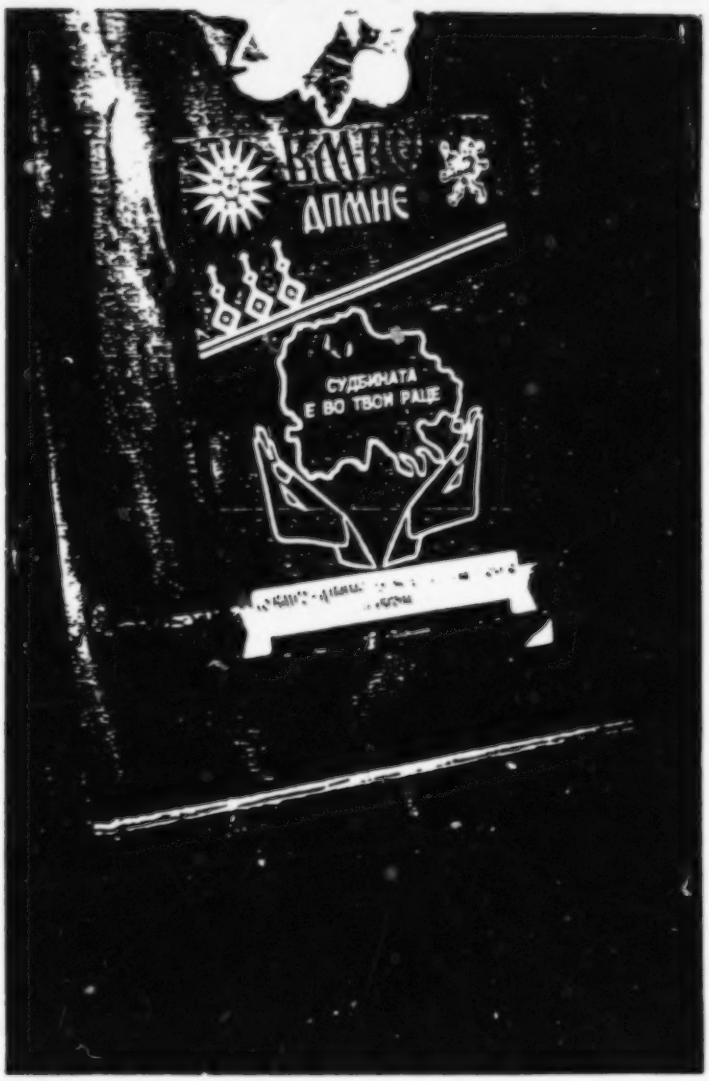
Golden larnax bearing king Philip's relics.
Top decorated with the Macedonian dynasty's emblem, a 16-ray sun.
(Aegae, Macedonia, Greece, 4th century B.C.)



Skopje's new national flag, usurping the ancient Macedonian dynasty's emblem
(Skopje, 1992 A.D.)

/...

Attachment 4

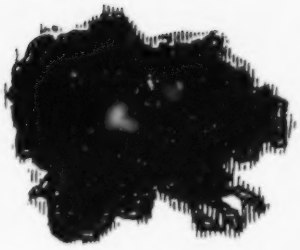


VMRO electoral poster (November 1990) portrays all Macedonian regions as a unified state. The poster is adorned with the Ancient Macedonian dynasty emblem (Vergina Sun). Text on map reads : "Its fate is in your hands" (i.e. the fate of a United Macedonia is in the hands of the voters of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Attachment 5

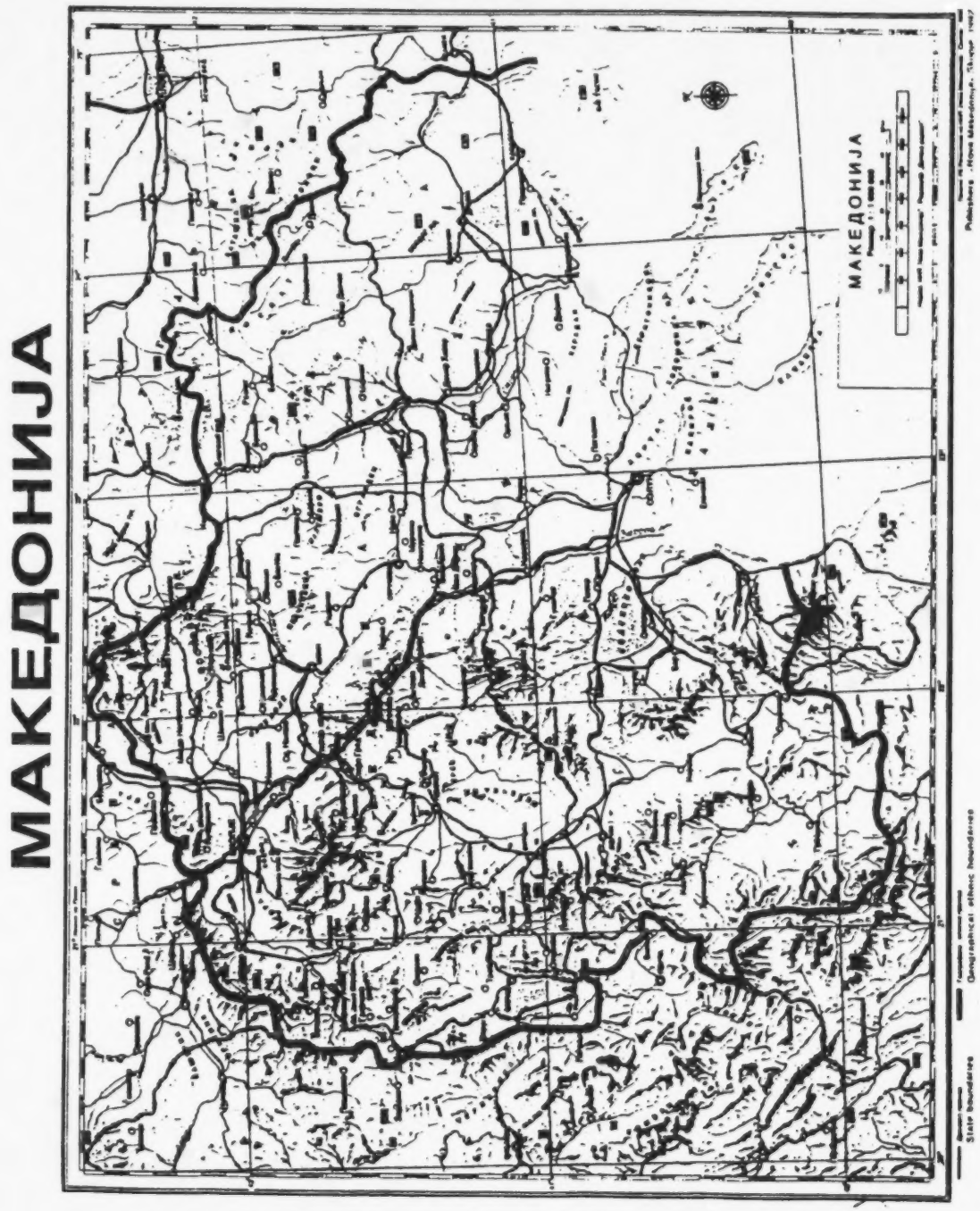
Македонија

MACEDONIA



Car sticker on sale in Skopje kiosks, depicting all three Macedonian regions as a unified Macedonian state.

Attachment 6



Recent map of greater Macedonia issued in 1992 by the state-controlled publishing house "Nova Macedonia".

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25159
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, upon the instructions of my Government and following my letter dated 22 January 1993 (S/25145), to inform you that the limited action of the Croatian Police forces and Croatian Army units on the territory of the Republic of Croatia - within the so-called "pink zones" - aimed at securing the perimeter of the Maslenica-bridge rebuilding site, has been terminated upon completion of its goals.

The Government of Croatia deeply deplores the tragic loss of life of two members of the French battalion of UNPROFOR who were caught in the cross-fire during the said conflict, and hopes that an independent investigation will be conducted to shed light on the events that have led to their deaths. We wish to inform the members of the Security Council that the Croatian Army units have given full procection to the UNPROFOR units in the perimeter of intervention, and had assisted in transferring the French battalion from this area.

The Croatian Government is gravely concerned by the seizure of heavy weapons - that were under UNPROFOR protection and within its custody - by the Serbian paramilitary units illegally operating in the UNPAs and "pink zones" on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. We believe that this action of Serbian insurgents is undermining one of the basic pillars of the Vance Plan. The Government of Croatia for months now has been reiterating its call that the provisions of the Security Council resolution 779 (1992) and that the "withdrawing and the disarming of all forces, including paramilitary forces" (S/RES/779, op. para. 4) in the UNPAs be carried out.

Since UNPROFOR forces have not been able to implement this request of the Security Council, this has resulted in non-implementation of the most important element of the United Nations Peace-plan: the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons. Ultimately, this has resulted in ever-expanding numbers of displaced persons in Croatia (after the total eviction of the Croatian population from these regions); in constant instability of the UNPAs and immediately adjacent regions ("pink zones").

Limited success of the mandate of UNPROFOR and failure to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations Peace-plan as a whole, is constantly sending a wrong message to the insurgent authorities of the so-called "Krajina" in Knin and elsewhere, and to all of the Serbian nationalists and extremist paramilitary forces. They have expanded their occupation of the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and have constantly been fortifying their positions.

The action of Croatian authorities has been carried out within the "pink zone". We have to remind that the legal and political status of those "entities" is considerably different than those of the UNPAs. In the original provisions of the United Nations Peace-plan, that is to be found in the Security Council resolution 743 (1992), the "pink zones" are never mentioned, and did not exist as a concern or even consideration of the Council. However, in resolution 762 (1992) these vaguely defined "entities" have been added to the Peace-plan, as a temporary and provisional measure. These parts of the Croatian territory were to be returned to the authority of the Government of Croatia as soon as UNPROFOR assumes responsibility within UNPA Sectors South and North and the Croatian Government issues the Amnesty Act (S/RES/762, op. para. 5; S/24188, para. 16) - both of those provisions have long ago been met. Yet, UNPROFOR, due to the obstruction by the Serbian side, has not been able to act accordingly.

My Government highly appreciates all the confidence-building measures and actions undertaken by UNPROFOR and other United Nations officials, especially towards the opening of the communication routes on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. Unfortunately, all of these efforts have proven fruitless, as experienced in the UNPA Sector West. As provided in the provisions of Security Council resolution 769, UNPROFOR has been given a mandate to establish control of the international borders of the Republic of Croatia towards Serbia and towards Bosnia and Herzegovina. That has not been implemented.

Finally, I have to reiterate the view of my Government, that the legitimate authorities of one country cannot be regarded as aggressors on their own territory. The action that had been undertaken by police and military units of Croatia in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolutions, and did not pose a threat to the civilian population living in the "pink zone" or UNPA Sector South at any time. The action was limited in its range, and has stopped after achieving its legitimate goal, which was clearly within the framework of establishing the necessary and essential living conditions for the population of Croatia as a whole.

The Republic of Croatia deplores in the strongest possible manner the assertions stated in the letter dated 24 January 1993 by Dr. Radoje Kontic, "Vice-President of the Federal Government" of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) about "ruthless Croatian aggression ... against the Republic of Serbian Krajina". We would like to remind that the territory in question is within the legitimate and internationally recognized

international Croatian borders, thus being an indivisible part of the Republic of Croatia. The letter manifestly demonstrates that the authorities in Belgrade lay claim to the territory of another sovereign and internationally recognized Member State of the United Nations. Therefore, if the term "aggression" is to be used, it can only apply to the militant and expansionist policy of the Belgrade authorities. We deem it necessary to reiterate that the Croatian people and their Government reserve the right to protect and defend the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia from any foreign military aggression, and are ready to use all necessary means to fulfil this task.

The immediate return of the heavy weaponry that is now in the hands of Serbian paramilitary units - thus once again posing serious threats to the stability in the region and to the civilian population of the city of Zadar and surrounding areas - to the custody of UNPROFOR, is of utmost importance. It will be one of the primary criteria of the Croatian Government when re-examining the mandate of the United Nations peace-keeping operation upon its completion in late February 1993.

I would kindly ask for your assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25160
25 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming in particular its commitment to the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, annex III),

Deeply concerned by the information provided by the Secretary-General to the Security Council on 25 January 1993 on the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Croatia as a result of military attacks by Croatian armed forces on the areas under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Strongly condemning those attacks which have led to casualties and loss of life in UNPROFOR, as well as among the civilian population,

Deeply concerned also by the lack of cooperation in recent months by the Serb local authorities in the areas under the protection of UNPROFOR, by the recent seizure by them of heavy weapons under UNPROFOR control, and by threats to widen the conflict,

1. Demands the immediate cessation of hostile activities by Croatian armed forces within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas and the withdrawal of the Croatian armed forces from these areas;

2. Strongly condemns the attacks by these forces against UNPROFOR in the conduct of its duty of protecting civilians in the United Nations Protected Areas and demands their immediate cessation;

3. Demands also that the heavy weapons seized from the UNPROFOR-controlled storage areas be returned immediately to UNPROFOR;

4. Demands that all parties and others concerned comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements already agreed and cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, annex III), including the disbanding and demobilization of Serb Territorial Defence units or other units of similar functions;

5. Expresses its condolences to the families of the UNPROFOR personnel who have lost their lives;

6. Demands that all parties and others concerned respect fully the safety of United Nations personnel;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of the UNPROFOR personnel concerned;

8. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR in resolving all remaining issues connected with the implementation of the peace-keeping plan, including allowing civilian traffic freely to use the Maslenica crossing;

9. Calls again upon all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and to refrain from any actions or threats which might undermine the current efforts aimed at reaching a political settlement;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25161
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the letter of His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos requesting that an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council be convened.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with profound indignation that I hereby inform Your Excellency that the South African Army has been involved in military action against the Angolan people and their elected government, together with the UNITA forces, in flagrant violation of the New York Accords of 22 December 1988. At the same time, Zairean soldiers and mercenaries from different nationalities are combating alongside UNITA against the government forces, thus creating a new and dangerous side to the conflict, characterized by significant acts of aggression by outside forces, which can have unforeseeable consequences and threaten the peace and stability in the central and southern regions of Africa.

Several soldiers of Zairean nationality were killed and a South African aircraft used for logistical support was shot down during the fighting.

Concerned about the gravity of this intolerable, and in the light of the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Republic of Angola being a full member of the United Nations, I request that Your Excellency urgently convene the Security Council, to discuss such situation and take appropriate measures to restore peace and stability.

I would appreciate your having this letter circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Jose EDUARDO DOS SANTOS
President of the Republic of Angola

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25161*
26 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the letter of His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos requesting that an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council be convened.

(Signed) Afonso VAN-DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

93-05063 3876d (E) 260193 26/01/93

/...

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1993 from the President of the Republic of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with profound indignation that I hereby inform Your Excellency that the South African Army has been involved in military action against the Angolan people and their elected government, together with the UNITA forces, in flagrant violation of the New York Accords of 22 December 1988. At the same time, Zairean soldiers and mercenaries from different nationalities are combating alongside UNITA against the government forces, thus creating a new and dangerous side to the conflict, characterized by significant acts of aggression by outside forces, which can have unforeseeable consequences and threaten the peace and stability in the central and southern regions of Africa.

Several soldiers of Zairean nationality were killed and a South African aircraft used for logistical support was shot down during the fighting.

Concerned about the gravity of this intolerable, and in the light of the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Republic of Angola being a full member of the United Nations, I request that Your Excellency urgently convene the Security Council, to discuss such situation and take appropriate measures to restore peace and stability.

I would appreciate your having this letter circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Jose EDUARDO DOS SANTOS
President of the Republic of Angola

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25162
25 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3164th meeting, on 25 January 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the efforts of the international community to alleviate the plight of the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose lives have been severely affected by the fighting there. The Council has the highest regard for the efforts of the brave people who have undertaken to deliver urgently needed humanitarian assistance under extremely trying conditions to the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular, the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). However, the Council deeply regrets that the situation there has imposed great limits on the international community in the fulfilment of its humanitarian mandate.

"The Council reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned, in particular Serb paramilitary units, cease and desist forthwith from all violations of international humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in particular the deliberate interference with humanitarian convoys. The Council warns the parties concerned of serious consequences, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, if they continue to impede the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance.

"The Council invites the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review the possibility of air-dropping humanitarian assistance to areas isolated by the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

93-04916 3746g (E) 250193

250193

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25163
26 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Government of the United Arab Emirates, I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 794 (1992), paragraph 18, the United Arab Emirates, within the framework of the operations to maintain peace, bring about stability and assure the delivery of relief supplies to the peoples of Somalia, has dispatched a battalion of 650 troops, officers and men, equipped with 154 vehicles, including armoured personnel carriers and various logistical support vehicles.

These forces have been deployed in the area of the main port of Mogadishu, within a zone of some 24 square kilometres. Their mission is to ensure compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 794 (1992) and contribute to the establishment of a secure environment for relief operations in Somalia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Permanent Representative

93-05165 3834f (E) 260193 260193

26 0193

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25164
26 January 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of His Excellency Mr. Radoje Kontic, Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

By its decisions and its resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992), the Security Council has imposed obligations and sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which have subsequently been tightened under resolution 787 (1992).

Notwithstanding the unilateral and unfair nature of the imposed sanctions, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has actively participated in the efforts to meet fully all requirements laid down under the said Security Council resolutions:

- It is actively involved in the negotiating process within the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and has been resolutely pressing for an absolute cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina and an overall settlement based on an agreement between the three constituent nations;

- All Yugoslav Army units had withdrawn from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina by 21 May 1992, while the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina was placed under direct control in order to prevent any military interference and movement of possible paramilitary formations;

- The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia accepted in the talks held at Geneva on 2 and 3 January 1993 the constitutional principles for Bosnia and Herzegovina and resolutely urged their acceptance also by the delegation of Bosnian Serbs, as well as by the Assembly of the Serbian Republic. This has significantly enhanced the chances for the cessation of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the further settlement of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina by peaceful means.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had through certain concrete measures already paved the way for such a development:

- It declared that it was resolutely opposed to the use of force as a means of changing borders between countries;

- It stated clearly that it had no territorial claims on its neighbours;

- It expressed its readiness to engage in direct talks with the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to resolving all outstanding issues and regulating mutual relations, including mutual recognition (it recognized Slovenia);

- It condemned categorically the practice of "ethnic cleansing" in any form and by any party;

- It established the Ministry of Human Rights and is actively cooperating with efforts to protect and promote human rights in its own territory and in the broader territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

- It has initiated talks and contacts conducive to resolving the situation and problems related to Kosovo and Metohija and accepted the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe mission of long duration;

- It made a special effort to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid and with that aim in mind urged that the shelling of Sarajevo be discontinued and the Sarajevo Airport be reopened and offered the services of Belgrade Airport free of charge;

- It opted for broad-based cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and set up a State Committee for the purpose;

- It organized early and democratic parliamentary elections at republican and federal levels ensuring the extensive presence of foreign observers, etc.

All the above-mentioned activities undertaken by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to date have been seriously hampered by the persistent involvement of the Republic of Croatia in armed clashes in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the zones currently controlled by UNPROFOR, a fact we have repeatedly drawn attention to.

The sanctions have adversely affected all sections of the population and particularly the 600,000 refugees from the war-torn areas of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which have not received even the minimum of relief aid from the world community. The disastrous implications of the sanctions on the living standards and the health status of our citizens as well as their devastating impact in the sphere of science, culture, sports, air traffic and other areas have been brought to the attention of the Security Council on a number of occasions by the top-ranking officials of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. To put it briefly, as a direct consequence of economic sanctions, a major part of the population is already living below subsistence level and the overall living conditions have become unbearable.

We cannot find any reasonable explanation to account for the way in which the Security Council has ignored the numerous appeals of the Yugoslav Government for the alleviation of the sanctions in the area of humanitarian needs.

As the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has fulfilled almost all the requirements which are within its competences and its powers, and bearing in mind the progress made so far within the Geneva process towards the earliest possible cessation of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ending the grave drama in this area, we feel we have every right to ask you, Mr. President, to initiate, within the Security Council, the procedure for the lifting of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. To that end, we are at your disposal and we offer you our full collaboration.

Confident that you personally as well as the Security Council will devote due attention to this request, we should like to reassure you that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will remain consistent in its commitment and efforts to reach, through political negotiations, a lasting and just settlement of all the problems in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Radoje KONTIC
Vice-President

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25164/Corr.1
2 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

1. Page 1, second and third lines

   For Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
   read Vice-President of the Federal Government

2. Annex

   The title should read

   Letter dated 26 January 1993 from the Vice-President of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

---

020293

93-06720 3866i (E) 020293

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25165
26 January 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 JANUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the following:

Containing false statements as it does, the letter from the representative of Iraq (S/25137) constitutes a violation not only of the cease-fire resolution but of all Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq's aggression and its occupation of Kuwait.

The repetition in the letter from the Iraqi representative of the phrase "regime imposed on Kuwait" provides official confirmation of the propaganda campaign launched by Iraq some time ago with a view to renewing its spurious claims of so-called "historical rights" to Kuwait. These claims have been rejected by the Security Council on previous occasions, as well as in Presidential statements, and the Council has condemned Iraq for reiterating the claims, which represent a threat to peace and security in the region. Furthermore, such claims are clearly incompatible with Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which is based on respect for Kuwait as an independent sovereign State and guarantees its international frontiers and territorial integrity.

The use of this phrase confirms Iraq's position, reflected by the Iraqi leader's press secretary in the 13 January 1993 edition of that country's Al-Jumhuriyah newspaper, that "Kuwait is a part of Iraq; this is a historical fact; international treaties, international conspiracies and international organizations will never be able to alter the facts of history".

The significance of this phrase in the Iraqi representative's letter may be seen in the fact that it follows the speech given by the leader of the Iraqi regime on 17 January 1993, in which he revived the issue, at the highest official level, of "Iraq's rights to Kuwait" by employing many crucial expressions in the course of his speech.

The incidents mentioned in the Iraqi representative's letter are the latest indication of Iraq's attempt to distract attention from its massive violations of the cease-fire provisions, which include the presence of police posts inside Kuwaiti territory. The following points should be noted with respect to these incidents:

1. The Kuwaiti authorities were not notified of the violation which is alleged by Iraq to have occurred on 31 December 1992. If this incident had in fact taken place, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) would have so informed the Kuwaiti authorities. It should also be recalled that the Iraqi post at Umm Qasr, which is alleged by Iraq to have come under fire, is one of the six posts which were inside Kuwaiti territory.

2. The Talhah and Abu Musa posts are also among the six Iraqi police posts which were inside Kuwaiti territory until they were removed on 18 January 1993. With regard to the incident on 1 January 1993, the firing was initiated by individuals from the Iraqi Talhah post who had penetrated further into Kuwaiti territory, whereupon three of them were arrested by the Kuwaiti patrol.

3. As for the Abu Musa police-post incident, the truth of the matter is that it was the Iraqi side that directed heavy fire at the Kuwaiti Azamiyah post on 5 January 1993, making it necessary to reinforce the Kuwaiti post, and on 6 January 1993 occupants of the Iraqi post committed a new violation, again firing on the Azamiyah post.

4. Concerning the helicopter flight over the Kuwaiti Azamiyah post, I wish to point out our surprise at Iraq's desire to monitor the situation in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) on the Kuwaiti side when it knows full well who the violator in that zone is. When flights take place over the DMZ, the Kuwaiti authorities coordinate with UNIKOM.

5. Also surprising is the Iraqi objection to the presence of Kuwaitis at the UNIKOM observation post, for if their presence constituted a violation, UNIKOM would have informed them to that effect.

It would be more useful if the Iraqi authorities monitored their own activities rather than trying to divert attention from them by provoking incidents. What is ludicrous is that Iraq has been regularly violating the DMZ. Iraq has created one obstacle after the other for UNIKOM, used force against it on repeated occasions and gone against the conditions laid down by the Security Council for the return of property, as shown by the following incidents:

(a) On 2 January 1993, approximately 250 Iraqis, half of whom belonged to the military, crossed the border between the two countries with heavy equipment and proceeded 800 metres to Camp Khor. Yet despite the fact that their alleged objective was to retrieve Iraqi equipment or property, they proceeded to destroy some of the stores and equipment at the said site.

(b) On 3 January 1993, 500 Iraqis crossed the border for the same purpose.

(c) On 10 January 1993, 200 Iraqis with heavy equipment crossed the border and proceeded to the six bunkers containing ammunition and military matériel in the DMZ. The operation was conducted with military precision and discipline, despite the fact that the Iraqis were wearing civilian garb. They seized all the contents of four of the bunkers, most of the contents of the fifth, including four HY-2G anti-ship missiles, known as "Silkworm" missiles, and some of the contents of the sixth. Despite the demand by the Security Council that the said missiles and other matériel should be returned immediately to the custody of UNIKOM, Iraq has not yet complied with that demand, a failure which constitutes a further violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

(d) On the same day, 10 January 1993, another group, made up of more than 500 Iraqis, dismantled buildings and removed them, along with other equipment, from Camp Khor.

(e) On 11 January 1993, approximately 120 Iraqis crossed the border, proceeded to Camp Khor and dismantled buildings, carrying them away.

(f) On 12 January 1993, approximately 290 Iraqis with tractor trailers crossed the border and seized barrels and industrial equipment from the same site.

(g) On 13 January 1993, approximately 80 Iraqis crossed the border, proceeded to the same site and seized other equipment and property.

(h) Also on 13 January 1993, another group, consisting of 21 Iraqis, crossed the border, proceeded to the Kuwaiti Ratqah oil field and took switches, valves and pipes from the area.

(i) On 17 January 1993, an Iraqi patrol penetrated approximately two kilometres within Kuwaiti territory and was intercepted by a patrol from the Kuwaiti Umm Niqqa post which warned them that they must leave Kuwaiti territory; the Iraqi patrol, however, began firing, and the Kuwaiti patrol returned their fire. UNIKOM was notified of the incident at the time.

The Iraqi allegations and violations mentioned above show how Iraq treats the obligations laid down in the Security Council resolutions. In short, Iraq is bent on following an approach characterized by selectivity and game-playing with respect to the resolutions, in both their interpretation and their implementation of them, despite the recent attempt on the part of the Iraqi authorities to give a positive impression of its practices.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative